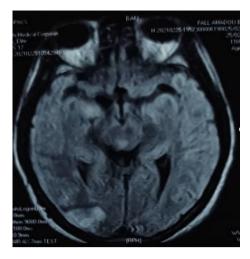
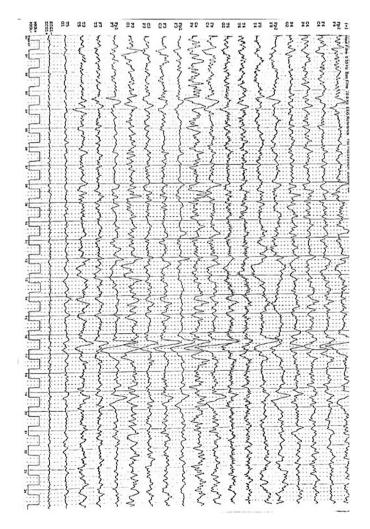


Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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Methods

This is a prospective study of patients hospitalized in the neurology department of Fann. Were included patients who had neurological manifestations during or following an COVID-19

infection defined by a positive PCR or a recent infection with ELISA serology or typical chest imaging.

Results

We collected 9 patients (6 men and 3 women), aged 7 to 80 years. Diagnoses were: 3 encephalitis, 4 polyradiculoneuritis, 1 hemorrhagic stroke and 1 chorea. 4 patients had comorbidities. The delay for neurological signs appearance was 11.1 days. A nasal swab was positive on 5/8 patients. Antibodies were found in all 3 negative patients. The LCR study showed hyperproteinorrachia in 7/9 patients. 5 patients underwent CT chest scan, showing ground glass opacities. Brain imaging was normal in 3 and pathological in 2, showing a parietal temporo hematoma fx1 in one and mesencephalic and parietal hypersignal in the other fx2 50% of patients with polyradiculoneuritis had an ENMG that showed an AIDP. One patient had an electroencephalogram that showed an overall slowing of the pattern with diffuse pseudoperiodic complexes fx3. Evolution was good for 6 patients but we noticed 3 deaths.

Conclusions

Neurological manifestations most often occur in post-infection. The creation of a multidisciplinary team will allow a better understanding of the sequel as of patients with COVID-19.

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119906

Visual hallucination in delirium associated coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): A case series

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Background and aims

The increasing number of COVID-19 confirmed cases is also accompanied by an increasing number of reports of atypical symptoms, one of which is delirium. Visual hallucinations as a symptom of delirium are rarely reported in COVID-19.

Methods

We report 3 COVID-19 confirmed patients with symptoms of delirium accompanied by visual hallucinations.

Results

All patients were male, 2 were elderly patients (66 and 72 years) and 1 patient was relatively younger (29 years). All patients denied the use of substance abuse and do not have neuropsychiatric comorbidities. Complex visual hallucinations were found in 2 patients and 1 mixed visual hallucination was found in 1 patient. The visual hallucination features found are typical of delirium. We proposed two mechanisms for visual hallucinations in delirium associated COVID-19, namely the involvement of the reticular activating system and dysregulation of neurotransmitters, especially dopamine.

Conclusions

Visual hallucinations can be an atypical presentation of delirium associated COVID-19 in patients without comorbid of neuropsychiatric illness. Further research is needed to determine the impact of outcome and severity as well as the pathomechanisms for visual hallucinations in delirium associated COVID-19.

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